

November 10, 1917, from the State of Ohio into the State of Indiana, of quantities of macaroni and spaghetti which were misbranded. The articles were labeled in part, respectively, "Lorentz Macaroni Net Weight 12 ozs," and "Lorentz Spaghetti Net Weight 10 ozs."

Examination of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

MACARONI.		5 pack- ages.	4 pack- ages.
Average net weight (ounces)-----		9.09	9.01
Highest net weight (ounces)-----		9.31	9.13
Lowest net weight (ounces)-----		8.81	8.95
Average shortage (ounces)-----		2.91	2.99
SPAGHETTI.			
Average net weight (ounces)-----		9.15	8.79
Highest net weight (ounces)-----		9.42	9.03
Lowest net weight (ounces)-----		8.82	8.47
Average shortage (ounces)-----		.85	1.20

Misbranding of the macaroni was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Net Weight 12 Ozs.," borne on the package containing the article, regarding it, was false and misleading, in that it represented that the contents of the said package weighed 12 ounces net, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the contents of each package weighed 12 ounces net, whereas, in truth and in fact, the contents of each package did not weigh 12 ounces net, but weighed a less amount.

Misbranding of the spaghetti was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Net Weight 10 Ozs.," borne on the package containing the article, regarding it, was false and misleading, in that it represented that the contents of the package weighed 10 ounces net, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the contents of each package weighed 10 ounces net, whereas, in truth and in fact, the contents of each package did not weigh 10 ounces net, but weighed a less amount. Misbranding of both the macaroni and spaghetti was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On October 30, 1918, the defendants entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$160 and costs.

J. R. RIGGS, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6712. Adulteration and misbranding of tomatoes. U. S. * * * v. Fred J. Brons (Peoria Canning Co.). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 9059. I. S. No. 11812-p.)

On October 2, 1918, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Fred J. Brons, trading as the Peoria Canning Co., Peoria, Ill., alleging the sale and delivery by the said defendant, on or about January 18, 1917, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, under a guaranty that the article was not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the said act, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Wilson's Brand Tomatoes," which was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the said act, and which said article in the identical condition in which it was received was shipped by the

purchaser thereof on November 1, 1917, from the State of Illinois into the State of Iowa, in further violation of said act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed from the immersion refractometer readings of the juice at 20°C. the addition of water.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower and reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for tomatoes, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Tomatoes," borne on the labels attached to the cans containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that said article consisted exclusively of tomatoes, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it consisted exclusively of tomatoes, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not so consist, but consisted in part of added water.

On April 26, 1919, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

J. R. RIGGS, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6713. Misbranding of Dr. King's Star Crown Brand Pills. U. S. * * * v. Northern Drug Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$5. (F. & D. No. 9061. I. S. No. 1307-p.)

On November 30, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Northern Drug Co., a corporation, Duluth, Minn., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about August 22, 1917, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Connecticut, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Dr. King's Star Crown Brand Pills," which was misbranded.

Examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the pills consisted essentially of aloes and oil of pennyroyal coated with calcium carbonate, charcoal, and sugar.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements included in the circular accompanying the article falsely and fraudulently represented it as a sure treatment, remedy, and cure for delayed menstruation, painful menstruation, and menstrual irregularities, and effective when taken in connection with herb tea made of pennyroyal, thyme, or tansy, as a treatment, remedy, and cure for delayed menstruation, when, in truth and in fact, it was not either when taken alone or in connection with herb tea made of pennyroyal, thyme, or tansy.

On November 30, 1918, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$5.

J. R. RIGGS, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6714. Misbranding of Salcetol-Codeia Tablets, Salcetol Phenyl Ammonii Salicylate Tablets, and Stoddard's Pinus-Codeia; and adulteration and misbranding of Salcetol Co. No. 2 Tablets Infant Corrective, and Cannabin Co. Tablets. U. S. * * * v. G. S. Stoddard & Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$70. (F. & D. No. 9062. I. S. Nos. 1144-p, 1145-p, 1146-p, 1888-p, 1890-p.)

On February 11, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the